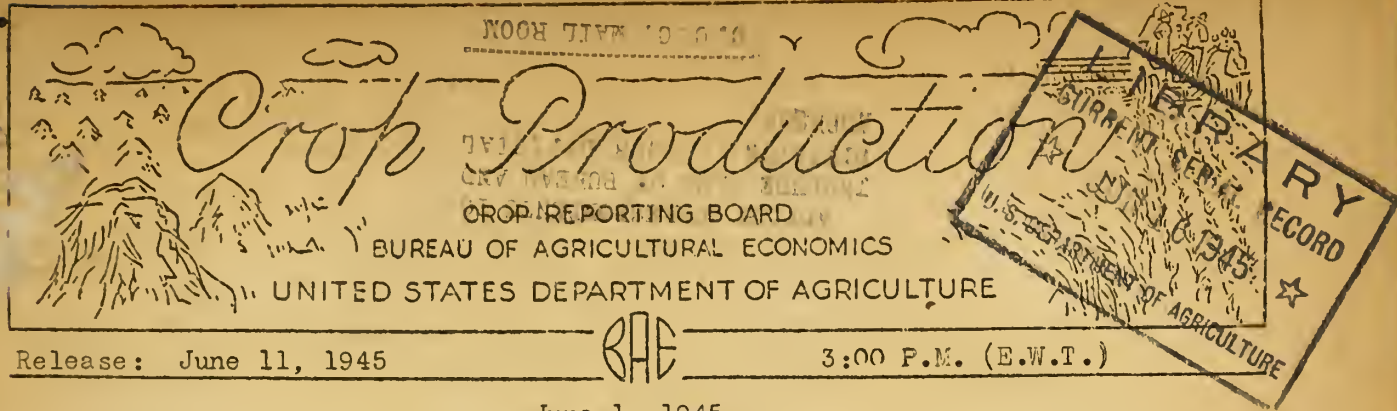


# Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





June 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1934-43	1944 June 1, 1945	1934-43	1944 June 1, 1945		
Winter wheat.....bu.	15.3	18.8	17.0	585,994	764,073	797,255
Rye....."	11.9	11.5	12.5	41,434	25,872	28,123
CONDITION JUNE 1						
Percent						
All spring wheat...bu.	77	87	84	203,085	314,574	287,397
Durum.....	76	86	83	---	---	---
Other spring.....	77	88	85	---	---	---
Oats.....bu.	78	80	82	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,334,376
Barley....."	77	82	82	273,481	284,426	257,788
Hay, all.....	77	87	84	---	---	---
Hay, all tame.....	77	87	85	---	---	---
Hay, wild.....	73	86	81	---	---	---
Hay, clover & timothy	78	90	86	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.....	81	88	86	---	---	---
Pasture.....	77	89	84	---	---	---
Early potatoes 1/..	74	68	76	---	---	---
Apples, commercial.	65	72	43	---	---	---
Peaches.....bu.	62	67	72	2/57,201	2/75,963	78,243
Pears....."	63	64	66	2/28,616	2/31,956	31,519
Cherries(12States).ton	63	71	50	2/ 153	2/ 202	134
Apricots (3 States) "	--	87	56	2/ 215	355	218
Citrus fruits:	Average			1933-42. 3/4	1943 3/	1944 3/
Oranges and				70,557	106,656	110,810
Tangerines....box	--	--	--	32,858	55,979	51,791
Grapefruit....."	--	--	--	10,970	11,038	12,800
Lemons....."	--	--	--			

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

CROP	Average 1934-43		1944		1945	
	Percent 4/	1,000 bu.	Percent 4/	1,000 bu.	Percent 4/	1,000 bu.
Barley...	18.0	49,161	18.2	59,015	21.9	62,170
Rye.....	25.8	11,044	21.0	6,383	15.9	4,112

1/ 10 Southern States and California. 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

*Claude R. Wickard*

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

Paul L. Koenig, Chairman,  
J. E. Pallesen, Secretary,

R. K. Smith, Paul H. Kirk,  
C. E. Burkhead, J. C. Garrett,  
A. V. Nordquist, Roy Potas,  
C. D. Palmer, W. J. Fink,  
J. H. Peters, E. E. Houghton,  
H. R. Walker, E. O. Schlotzhauer.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.V.T.)

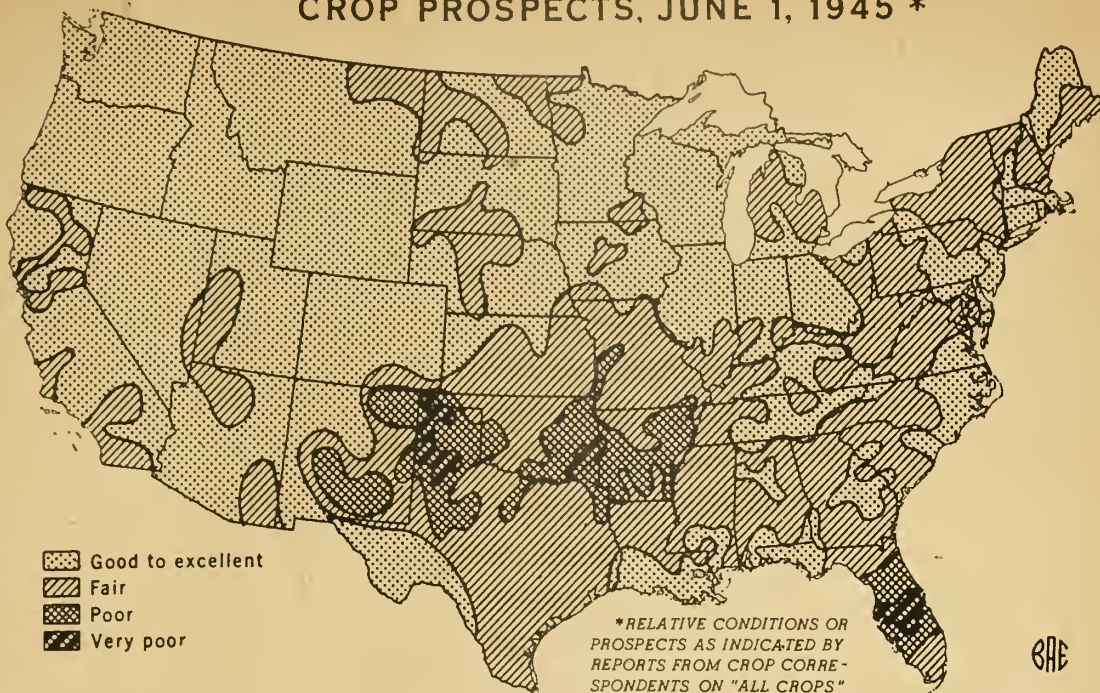
## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1945

One of the coldest Mays on record continued to hold back the development of vegetative growth, which had such an auspicious start earlier this season. Occasional freezing temperatures took further limited toll from gardens, fruits and vegetables and even caused some damage to the more hardy grain and hay crops. Persistent rain over a large area of the country contributed to reduction in crop prospects and to delays in the preparation of land and planting operations, while drought developed locally and threatened to spread in the Southwest. Dry weather persisted in the extreme Southeast. Even under these handicaps, planting and re-planting of crops made dogged and astonishing progress. With a good possibility that most of the land intended for crops will be planted, the total volume of 1945 production is expected to be well above average. Over much of the country, crops and pastures should respond to warmth and sunshine, as moisture supplies are generally adequate with comparatively few exceptions.

Developments during earlier months of the season were so favorable for winter grain crops and pastures that prospects, though lower than a month ago, are still good despite adverse weather in May. The winter wheat crop is expected to be the second largest on record. Above average yields anticipated on a fairly large acreage of spring wheat brings the prospective total wheat production to 1,085,000,000 bushels, the biggest crop ever produced. Oats and hay promise above average production. The rye production forecast is down somewhat, compared with last month, but on the whole yields are good. A record crop of early Irish potatoes is in prospect, and the tonnage of truck crops for market appears to be about as large as the record volume produced in 1944. Total fruit production is expected to be nearly equal to the record output last year, despite frost damage to the deciduous fruits, especially to the apple crop, which may hit a record low. Although pastures declined from the relatively high condition reported a month ago, the June 1 condition is still well above average. Except in the Southwest, ranges were considered good, with prospects for summer feed much improved.



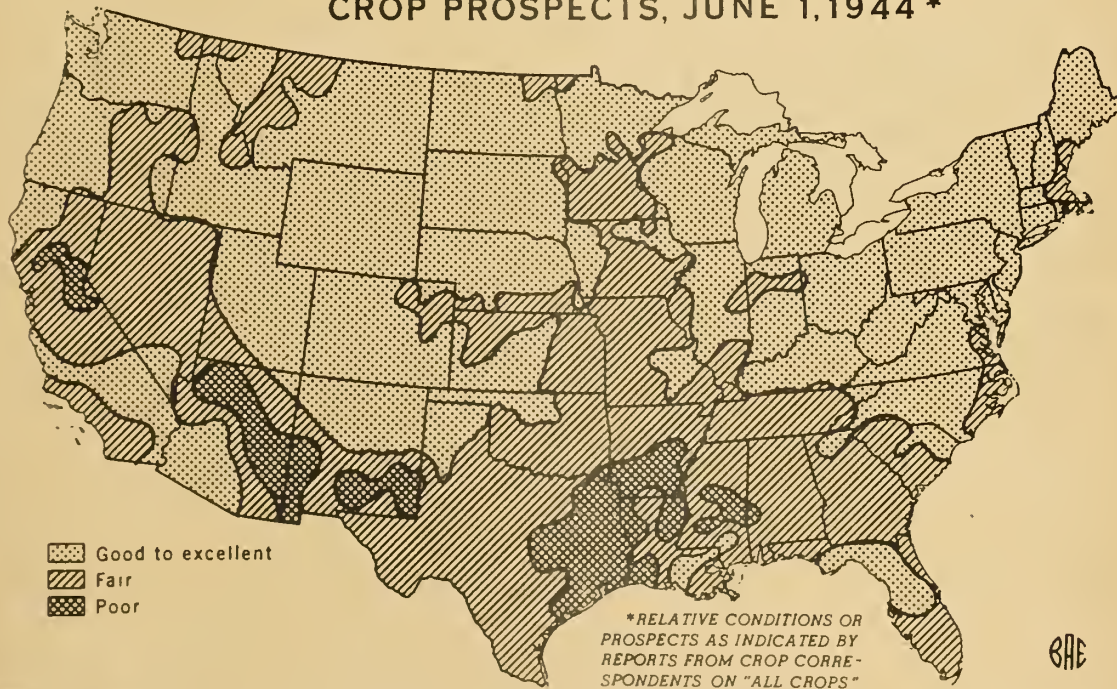
# CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1945 \*



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 45316 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1944 \*

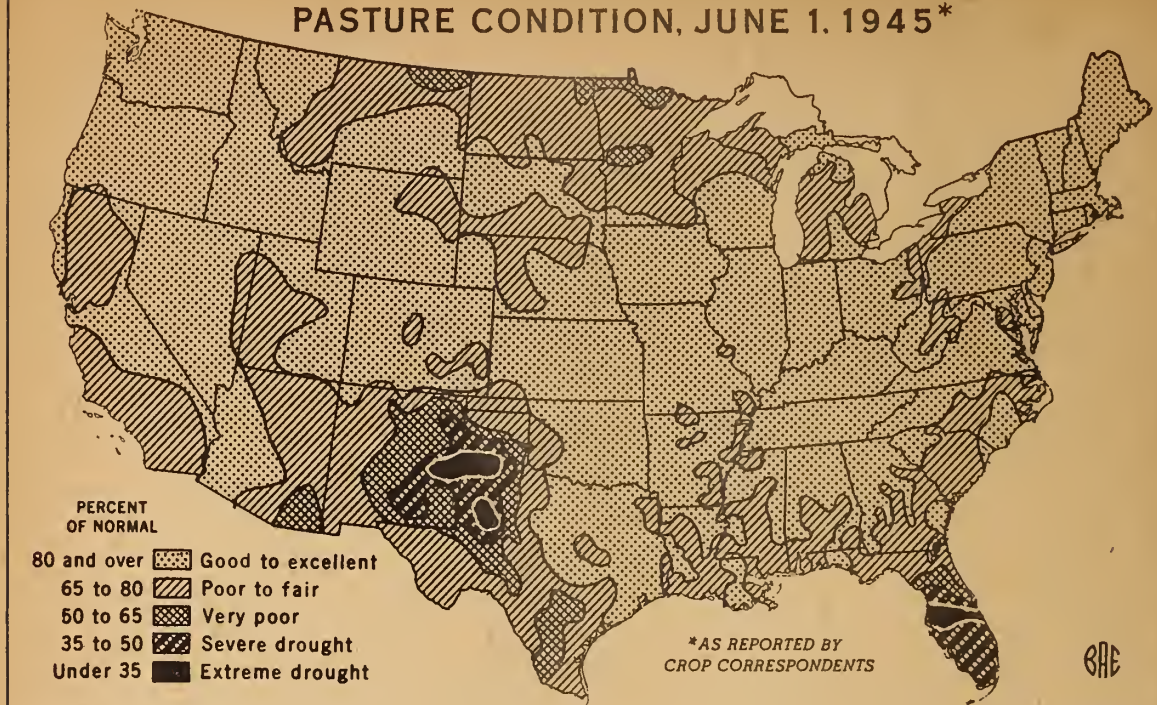


U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43721 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



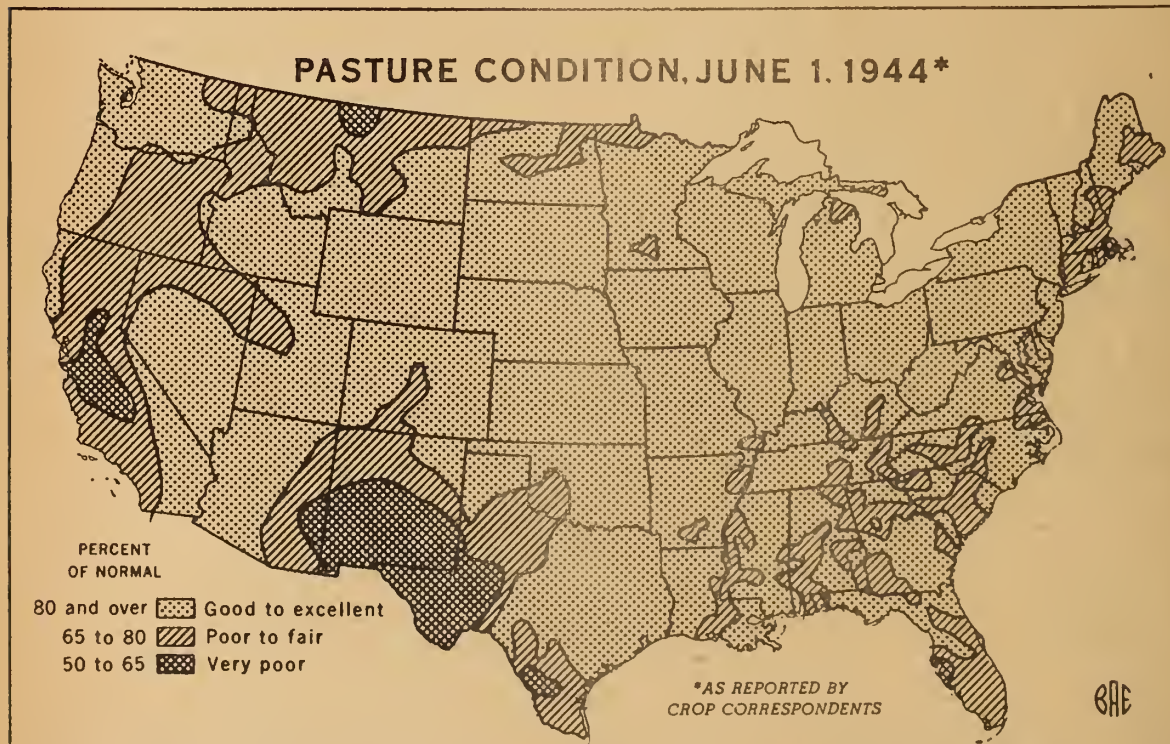
# PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1945\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45315 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

# PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1944\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43722 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of  
June 1, 1945

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Working long hours, in many cases "around the clock," farmers took advantage of every break in the weather to prepare land and to plant crops. Much was accomplished during the last half of May, particularly the last week. As conditions permitted, farmers mustered all available power equipment and family help, pooling equipment and labor resources with the neighbors in some instances, to get the job done. On June 1, planting was still behind schedule but a surprisingly large acreage had been prepared and planted. A considerable progress has been made since June 1 in parts of the Main Belt. In places soils were cold and a little too wet, but planting went ahead just the same. Although much still remains to be accomplished, and adverse weather could cause some further shifts in cropping plans or force land to lie idle, the total acreage planted to principal crops seems likely to be only fractionally less than the near-record acreage intended this season.

By June 1 most of the small grains were seeded, although rain and cold weather delayed these operations in the Northeast, with the deadline drawing near. While the weather was cold, it was dry enough in the important spring wheat States to permit farmers, who were off to a slow start in April, to practically finish seeding their planned acreage of small grains. About half of the Arkansas rice acreage was still to be planted, but in the other rice States, planting was practically done. Corn planting, pushed to the limit allowed by the weather, was nearly three-fourths finished for the country as a whole. Locally progress varied greatly, being nearly completed in Minnesota and South Dakota, but less than half finished in Missouri and Kansas. Planting of cotton and peanuts neared completion, after generally good progress during the month, although Oklahoma still had an appreciable acreage to plant. Tobacco setting varied in progress, probably averaging later than usual, but was mostly satisfactory. For soybeans, operations were just starting in some areas, but planting averaged somewhat over a third completed in Illinois and Indiana, which is a little slower than usual. Planting the late potato acreage was beset with delays in Michigan, upstate New York and northern New England. Operations were also hindered in Idaho and Wyoming. Progress was fairly good on land dry enough to work in Minnesota and North Dakota, but some acreage may not be planted in the Red River Valley. A substantial part of the intended sugar beet acreage in Michigan will probably not be planted.

May temperatures were well below normal over most of the country from the Rocky Mountains eastward. The cold weather which started in April continued into the first part of June. Except for the last week of May, when temperatures rose to above normal levels over most of the area between the Rockies and the Appalachians. Because of the cold weather, the development of vegetative growth was greatly retarded. Winter and spring grain crops made slow progress, with varied effects. In some areas plants have taken on a weak, spindly appearance, while in other sections they are stooling well, even though lacking in color from want of sunshine. Hay crops and pastures developed slowly. Moreover, they were blackened by frosts in parts of the Lake States and the Northeast.

West of the Continental Divide, temperatures averaged normal or above during May and the general outlook is favorable, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. Here, too, the season is late, and some spring planting is still to be done. More moderate temperatures and scattered rains checked deterioration of grain crops, pastures and ranges in California, but extreme dry weather persisted in Arizona, where May precipitation was barely measurable.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,  
June 11, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Severe drought developed in New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle, and the dry area has been spreading northeastward into western Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas. In New Mexico, May precipitation was the lightest since 1927, while spring rainfall has only been about half of normal. Texas recorded the lightest May rainfall since 1896. Grain crops suffered marked deterioration in this dry area and wheat abandonment is expected to be heavy. Ranges have reached a critical stage and moisture is badly needed. Recent scattered rains over the Texas Panhandle and western Oklahoma, largely local in character, have brought temporary relief, but the whole area is in immediate need of a good general rain.

May rainfall was below normal in the South Atlantic States from North Carolina to Florida. A generally dry situation has prevailed to the point of being critical in Florida, where growing crops have had but little relief this spring. June 1 condition of new-crop citrus fruits was the lowest in many years. Local rains in the Carolinas during the last week of May were beneficial, especially for tobacco, and early June rains have brought relief to Florida, and to areas in the other States.

Eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas did not experience much relief from the effects of excessive April rainfall, as heavy rains continued throughout May and into June. Corn planting is materially delayed in these States and also in eastern Nebraska. With considerable acreage yet to plant it seems likely that further shifts to even later crops, such as soybeans and sorghums, will take place. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt there was much replanting of spotted stands of corn. Depending on the weather and time limitations, some shifts from corn to soybeans may occur, but more than likely farmers will first turn to varieties of hybrid seed corn that will mature in a shorter period of time.

It is too early to make specific predictions on many of the crops that will contribute to the total output this season. Nevertheless, a number of factors are favorable. For the country as a whole, the outstanding facts are, perhaps, that most of the intended acreages of crops will be planted; that the early season gains have not been entirely offset by the adversities of the last 2 months; and that most of the country has adequate moisture reserves or irrigation water supplies. Yield returns may be lighter because of late plantings and because of forced changes in cropping practices. On the other hand, the proportion of crops planted to high-yielding corn hybrids and improved varieties of oats and other crops continue to increase.

As for the corn crop, much of it has not yet shown above ground, since germination has been slow. The crop lacks color in Iowa and other States where cold, cloudy, wet weather has been the rule. However, warmth and sunshine would materially improve the condition. The winter wheat crop showed another decline in prospects as drought cut yields still further in the Southwest, and the Kansas crop dropped sharply from earlier expectations. The outlook continued very promising in the northern Plains and in the Pacific Northwest. Earlier in the season it appeared the harvest would occur much sooner than usual. The slow growth during the last 2 months, however, has altered this picture to the extent that some areas now may start harvest a few weeks late. The outlook for spring wheat is decidedly favorable, even though the crop is late and somewhat slow in development. Oats production is expected to be the second largest in 20 years. Barley promises an above average yield per acre, but production will be less than in recent years, since the acreage is smaller. Early harvest was bearing out predictions of good yields on winter oats, and winter barley has good prospects, but spring oats has suffered from too much rain and cold weather in parts of the Corn Belt. Notwithstanding, the outlook is good.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 11, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of  
June 1, 1945

Hay prospects were lower than a month ago, but a big crop is indicated by June 1 condition. Exceptional early development of alfalfa, clover and wild hay has not been entirely offset by the unusually slow growth in May. Alfalfa has been damaged by frost in some Northern States, with resulting loss in quality. In many areas, first cuttings have been delayed by rains which also caught some tonnage on the ground. There is postponement, too, because some farmers have been forced to devote all of their time to planting operation. That pastures still continue to furnish good green feed is reflected in the all-time record milk flow attained in May. With ranges also generally good, and feed supplies ample, livestock are in a good thriving condition. May was a favorable month for egg production. A laying rate nearly equal to the all-time record of May brought total production to a volume only 6 percent below that for the same month last year.

Total fruit production for the current season is indicated to be almost as large as the record outturn of last year. In the West the outlook is bright for practically all fruits, including citrus. In the South and Central States, fruit crops are generally good, except for Florida citrus, Arkansas apples, and most fruits in Michigan and Ohio. In the Northeast and mid-Atlantic area as far south as Virginia, prospects are very poor for nearly all fruits, because of spring freeze damage. Total apple and sour cherry crops will be extremely short, possibly record lows. Peaches and sweet cherries, however, look like record-large crops. Production of grapes and prunes will be above average and larger than last year. Crops of pears, plums and apricots will be shorter than last year but above average.

Commercial truck crops made rather slow progress in most areas during May, as cool weather and excessive moisture in many sections retarded development. Little damage is apparent, however, with effects confined largely to a delay in maturity. The aggregate tonnage of commercial truck crops for harvest this spring is now indicated to be 4 percent above a year ago and nearly one-fifth larger than the 1934-43 average spring tonnage. The reduced prospects from a month ago, when a tonnage 6 percent larger than that of 1944 was indicated, is accounted for almost entirely by sharply lowered prospects for cucumbers and watermelons. Other spring crops showed only slight changes in prospects from May 1 to June 1. Early estimates covering approximately one-half of the total summer production show an indicated aggregate tonnage of these crops 5 percent larger than comparable 1944 production, and 16 percent above the 1934-43 average. Beets, cabbage, cantaloups, green peppers, and watermelons for early summer harvest are expected to be in heavier supply this year than last. Lighter supplies of snap beans, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes are indicated for the early summer period.

The aggregate acreage planted to 11 important truck crops for commercial processing in 1945 will be about 2,166,000 acres -- 5 percent more than the aggregate 1944 planting. If growers succeed in carrying out their early season intentions, processors will have the production from a record-high acreage to can, freeze, pickle or utilize for other manufacture in 1945. Harvest of green peas from a record acreage, estimated at 513,010 acres, got under way at a limited rate late in May, and is expected to gain momentum in June. Some Southern grown snap beans also were processed last month. But in the important areas of production, growers and processors were giving most of their attention to planting various vegetables for processing later in the season.

hsj

CORN: Planting of corn has been delayed over much of the country, particularly in East North Central States and other northern and central areas. Adverse weather for planting, marked by frequent, almost continuous rains and by temperatures well below optimum for corn germination, continued through most of May. During the latter third of May and in early June, conditions improved so that planting could progress more rapidly.

Progress in planting was relatively favorable in Minnesota, and North and South Dakota where most of the acreage was planted by June 1, earlier than in 1944. A serious situation existed in eastern Nebraska, with less than two-thirds of the acreage planted by June 1, when it is usually completed. In Kansas and Missouri, about 40 percent of the planting was done, but was speeding up with better weather. Record progress was noted the last week of May and early June in Illinois, with about 60 percent planted to June 1, and about 80 percent one week later. In Wisconsin and Michigan, less planting had been done by June 1 than in 1944. Iowa and Indiana corn was about 80 percent planted. Ohio farmers got a lot of their planting done after May 15, but as in northern Pennsylvania, New York and New England, planting was greatly delayed with some plowing still to be done. An adverse situation prevailed also in States from Virginia to Texas, with planting continuing. In the Carolinas the crop looked good, but in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama rain was needed. Late planting was the rule in most of the West, except in California.

The probability is that, even though late plantings will continue, the acreage of corn will be slightly less than was intended, with most of the decrease likely to occur in the central portion of the country. Planting can be pushed rapidly under favorable conditions, with the high degree of mechanization on Corn Belt farms, but whether the late start can be overcome will depend upon an early change to favorable growing weather and another late fall. In the South and Southwest, some unplanted acreage intended for corn may be diverted to other crops. The June 1 condition of the growing crop in Middle Atlantic and Southern States was generally lower than last year, except in the 6 Southern States from South Carolina to Louisiana, and lower than in 1943 in practically all of these 18 States.

WHEAT: The indicated production of all wheat, at 1,034,652,000 bushels, would be the largest crop on record. If realized it would top last year's record crop slightly, and would be the third crop of over a billion bushels in U. S. wheat production history, the first having occurred in 1915. The indicated winter wheat production of 797,255,000 bushels is the second largest, having been exceeded only by the record crop of 825 million bushels in 1931. The first forecast of spring wheat production is 287,397,000 bushels. Under generally favorable moisture conditions, yield prospects are better than average, but the acreage is smaller than either last year or average.

Winter wheat deteriorated materially during May in the southern Great Plains States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Kansas. The critical moisture shortage in New Mexico and the main wheat districts of Texas and Oklahoma reduced yields and caused additional abandonment. It is too near harvest in this area for future rains to be of much benefit. Since May 1, there was serious deterioration in western Kansas, particularly of volunteer and continuous cropped wheat. Subsoil moisture is deficient in spots in the winter wheat sections of South Dakota, which have been dry since last fall. Soil moisture conditions were alleviated in Nebraska, Wyoming and other Northern Plains areas by good rains in late May. Recent rains have greatly improved wheat in the Pacific Northwest. Supplies of irrigation water are plentiful throughout the West, and the outlook for irrigated wheat is good. In contrast, too much rain and continued cold have been a deterring factor in eastern Kansas, Missouri and some eastern

hsj



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

soft wheat States. Prospects in the important North Central States, however, are equal to or slightly better than a month ago. In the entire midwestern and eastern area, wet soil and continued cold have delayed progress, and the nitrogen deficiency, indicated by poor color, has been only partly overcome. Some damage resulted from leaf rust in the southern plains, particularly in north central Oklahoma and to a less degree in south central Kansas. But with such local exceptions, rust and insect damage has been very limited. 4

The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest, as estimated May 1, is 46,768,000 acres. On that date the indicated abandonment of 5.7 percent was one of the lowest on record. Additional acreage losses have occurred since May 1 in the southern Great Plains, because of the rapid deterioration of wheat.

The indicated winter wheat yield per acre of 17 bushels, while above average, is nearly 2 bushels under last year and represents a decline of nearly a bushel per acre since May 1. This decline is due largely to the deterioration that occurred in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. The loss there more than offset the improvement in yield prospects in the Mountain, Pacific Northwest and some North Central States.

The moisture situation in the spring wheat States was favorable at planting time. June 1 condition indicates yields considerably above average, but not equal to those of the last 4 years. Rains interfered with seeding operations to some extent locally, and the extended cool weather retarded growth of spring wheat. Some difficulty was experienced in planting the intended acreage.

OATS: An oats crop exceeded in the past 20 years only by that of 1942 is in prospect this year. Production of 1,334,376,000 bushels of oats is estimated as of June 1. This would exceed the 1944 production by 14 percent, or about 168 million bushels, and would be 25 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Oats were planted under generally favorable conditions, both last fall and this spring. However, cold weather and lack of sunshine have retarded the growth of the crop to some extent. The present moisture condition is favorable, and as a result the crop is expected to overcome this difficulty. In spite of delayed seeding in some areas, yields per seeded acre are expected to be above average. Indicated yields in the North Central States are about average, with the exception of Illinois, where there was considerable damage by floods and heavy rains, and Kansas where seeding was late because of wet land. Yields in the North Central area are also higher than in 1944, except for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Much the same situation prevails in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Prospective yields in most of the Western States are above the 10-year average, but somewhat below the yields of 1944. Throughout the area where oats are fall-sown the crop appears to be one of the best in years.

New varieties of rust and disease resistant oats have become more popular during the past few years, especially in the North Central States. New varieties are also being developed for areas where oats are fall sown. For the past 2 years, almost 100 percent of the oats seeded in Wisconsin and Iowa were of the new varieties. In the other large oats producing States, the percent of improved varieties planted in 1944 from 15 percent in Nebraska to 42 percent in Illinois. In these same States, the proportion increased so that the range was 30 to 69 percent in 1945.

BARLEY: The prospective 1945 barley crop is the smallest since 1938. Based on condition and other factors to June 1, it is estimated at 257,788,000 bushels, 9 percent below 1944 production. Despite adverse weather conditions in many producing States, the crop was in better-than-average condition on June 1. Although currently estimated yields, by States, are very spotted, the indicated yield for the country as a whole is 21 bushels per planted acre, compared with 19.9 bushels last year and 18.2 the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The crop shows a wide range of development. A small acreage remains to be planted in high altitudes of Oregon, while harvest is under way in some southern and southwest States. In the northern Plains, where most of the crop is spring sown, planting was done under rather favorable conditions, though delayed by wet weather. Subsequent low temperatures and heavy rains retarded growth, but stands are good. Despite the early handicaps, prospects are very good in California and Colorado, and promising in such heavy producing States, as South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Montana. The Texas crop, raised primarily in the northwestern part of the State, is suffering from dry weather. Fall sown barley came through the winter in good shape in most areas.

In all but a few States, it appears that farmers were able to plant their intended acreage of barley, and in some States intentions were exceeded. Therefore, it is very probable that the full intended acreage will be realized. Even so, this acreage is 14 percent below last year and the lowest any year since 1938.

BARLEY STOCKS: Over 62 million bushels of barley, equivalent to about 22 percent of the 1944 crop, remained on farms June 1, 1945. On June 1 last year, stocks on farms were 59 million bushels, or about 18 percent of the 1943 total production. Slightly over 60 percent of the current June 1 stocks were on farms in the 4 States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, and nearly 14 percent in the four States of Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Washington. Disappearance from farms since April 1 was about 24½ million bushels. Since December 1, 1944 about 96 million bushels have disappeared, compared with about 120 million bushels in the corresponding period a year ago.

RYE: Production of rye on June 1 is forecast at 28,123,000 bushels, compared with last year's very short crop of only 25,872,000 bushels. If present prospects materialize, this year's production would be about one-third less than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 41,434,000 bushels, and the fifth lowest production since 1900. Conditions declined during May, but the indicated yield of 12.5 bushels per harvested acre is still above both last year and the 10-year average.

In the West North Central area, yields are expected to be well above average but less than reported last month. The major producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Kansas report declines of from 1/2 to 1 bushel per acre, while Nebraska expects no change from the May 1 forecast. None of the States in the East Central area indicated any change from last month. Drought conditions in parts of Texas and New Mexico resulted in a sharp reduction in yields, while in Missouri excessive rains had the same effect. The season as a whole has been favorable for rye, and the relatively low indicated production is due primarily to the small acreage. The 2,246,000 acres for harvest is slightly less than last year, and the smallest acreage in over 10 years.

RYE STOCKS: Farm stocks of rye on hand June 1 are estimated at 4,112,000 bushels, the lowest for the date since 1935. This is only about 2/3 of the 6,383,000 bushels on farms on June 1 last year, and less than 2/5 of the 10



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

year average June 1 stocks. Almost 80 percent of the farm stocks of rye are in the North Central area, with more than one-half of the total in the three States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

HAY: This year's tame hay crop may be about 85 million tons and the wild hay crop 12 million, making a total crop of about 97 million tons. In some of the important hay States cold, wet weather retarded growth and made harvesting difficult. Diversion of acreage from hay to other uses is still possible, especially in the South where lespedeza and cowpeas are important crops. If 97 million tons of hay are made this year, the crop will be smaller than those of the last three years, but larger than any other crop since 1927.

Growth of clover and clover mixtures in most important clover-timothy hay States started early, with warm March weather. Although somewhat retarded by the colder weather which followed, it was not damaged as much by May frosts and freezes as alfalfa. The U.S. June 1 condition of clover-timothy hay was 86 -- 8 points above the 10-year (1934-43) average and only 4 points below a year ago.

Alfalfa hay started growth earlier than usual in most States, but in parts of the northern Great Plains, April and May were so dry and cold that development was retarded. In the Great Lakes Region there was some damage from freezes in May, but growth will be rapid with warmer weather. First cuttings are being made as far north as Illinois and Nebraska, and cutting of the second crop has started in Virginia and Oklahoma. The U.S. June 1 condition of alfalfa hay was 86, or 5 points above the 10-year average.

The U.S. June 1 condition of wild hay was 81, which is 8 points above the 10-year average. In the West North Central States, where half of the wild hay crop is usually grown, the June 1 condition was from 1 to 16 points above average. Above average June 1 condition is also reported from such important wild hay States as Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming and Oregon, but is somewhat below average in Nevada and Colorado, and much below in New Mexico where the acreage usually harvested is quite small.

The June 1 reported condition indicates a U.S. probable yield per acre of 1.43 tons of tame hay and about 0.90 tons of wild hay. The 10-year (1934-43) U.S. average yield per acre of tame hay was 1.34 tons and of wild hay was 0.83 tons. In March farmers indicated that they expected to cut 59½ million acres of tame hay. Corresponding figures are not available for wild hay, but the acreage cut has been between 12½ and 14½ acres during the last 3 years.

EARLY POTATOES: June 1 condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is placed at 76 percent, compared with the unusually low condition of 68 percent last June and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 74 percent. The condition reported for Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California is below that of June 1, 1944 and also lower than average. Above-average condition is reported for other States in this group.

Harvest of the early potato crop in the commercial areas of South Carolina, south Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana is about completed. The commercial crop in South Carolina, south Georgia and Alabama was grown under very favorable conditions, and excellent yields were produced. Blight reduced yields of late plantings in Louisiana much below average, but early plantings in most commercial areas produced average or above-average yields. In Oklahoma and Arkansas, weather has been extremely unfavorable this spring, stands are poor and an abnormally low condition is indicated for these States.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Shipments from North Carolina and California were in heavy volume about June 1. In North Carolina, the growing season has been almost ideal to June 1, and farmers are harvesting a near-record crop of good quality potatoes. Harvesting is now general in Kern County, California, where yields from early harvested fields were relatively low compared with yields on later diggings. Compared with 1944, there is an increase of 14 percent in the California acreage but only 4 percent in the indicated production.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: June 1 conditions make it appear that the United States apple crop in 1945 may reach a record low total -- somewhat smaller than the short 1943 crop. In the East and Mid-west, the effect of April freezes became more evident, and additional May freezes and poor May pollination weather further reduced prospects for the crop. The large-producing States of New York and Virginia have very short crops, and combined production in all of the eastern States is indicated between a third and a half of last year. The central States may have nearly two-thirds as many apples as last year, with Michigan and Ohio very short, but other States expecting at least fair sized crops. In the West, another large crop is in prospect -- probably not as large as last year but likely the largest since 1938.

In New England, crop prospects range from complete failure in some orchards to moderately good crops in a few favorable locations. Many northern New England orchards were in full bloom at the time of the May 10-11 snow. In southern New England, April frosts killed much of the early bloom, and pollination weather was poor at the time of the late bloom. In New York, a combination of April and May freezes and poor pollination weather resulted in a small crop prospect in all areas, with the Hudson Valley and Lake Champlain areas, though poor, now appearing more promising than western New York. Baldwins, Wealthy and Greenings have a fair set, but McIntosh -- the leading variety -- has a very poor prospect. New York production now appears likely to be less than half of the small 1943 crop. In New Jersey, the effects of the late April frost injury are now becoming apparent with a weak set of fruit, and unusually heavy dropping. Starrs and Transparents are sizing rapidly with first harvest expected between June 20-25, about 10 days earlier than usual. In Pennsylvania, prospects are highly variable, ranging from failure in some orchards to nearly a full crop in a few well situated locations. However, all varieties appear short for the State.

For the South Atlantic States the present outlook is for a smaller production than the short 1943 crop. The whole Appalachian area, from southern Pennsylvania to North Carolina, was hit hard by spring frosts. In Virginia, the April 6-7 freezes killed most of the fruit except in Northern Virginia, and the May 2 freeze reduced prospects sharply in this area. Best prospects, however, are still in Frederick County. At the present time Yorks, Pippins and Golden Delicious show the best prospects and Romes, Bonum Grimes, Winesap, and Stayman the poorest. The West Virginia crop is very short and spotted with a few scattered blocks requiring thinning. Codling moths were more prevalent than usual during May. Early April frosts damaged Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland apples, and low temperatures on May 2 cut prospects sharply in western Maryland. In North Carolina, a few orchards in favorable locations have good crops, but production for the State will be small.

The condition of Ohio apples deteriorated steadily during May, as damage from April freezes became more evident. May frosts and cool weather further reduced the set and retarded growth. All sections of the State have a short crop, with the Columbiana-Mahoning area one of the hardest hit. Best prospects are apparently in a belt extending from about Chillicothe in the south to Cleveland in the north.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The Michigan production will be small, with summer varieties suffering from frosts and poor pollination weather slightly less than others. Winter varieties vary from Delicious which is reported a near failure, McIntosh very light; Jonathan light to Baldwins and Northern Spys which have prospects for fair sized crops. In southern Wisconsin, frosts did considerable damage, but in the northern counties a fair sized crop should develop. For Indiana, the condition is reported near average. In Illinois about an average sized crop is in prospect, although spring frosts and wet weather during the bloom contributed to a poor set in many orchards. Transparents and other early apples will start moving about June 18 with peak market movement from June 25 to July 1. Kentucky and Tennessee prospects were reduced by spring frosts, but both states expect a larger production than last year. The Missouri crop appears larger than last year's harvest, with prospects best in the Missouri River counties and poorest in the southwest. In northwestern Arkansas, a small production is indicated, with condition ranging from a complete failure on some orchards to about a half crop on others.

For Washington, 1945 production is indicated to be smaller than the large 1944 crop but near average, with the reduction from last year expected to be greater for Delicious and Jonathans than for Winosaps, Golden Delicious, and Rome Beauty's. Cold, rain, and wind during the pollination period reduced the flight of insects and many trees have an uneven set of fruit. In California, good sized crops are indicated for Watsonville and Sebastopol - the two major areas - with Gravensteins and Newtowns both considerably larger crops than last year. Gravensteins - the principal summer variety - should be ready for harvest from July 15-20. Prospects continue favorable for apples in Oregon, although production is not expected to be as large as the heavy 1944 crop. In Idaho, there was some winter damage, especially to the Delicious variety, but prospects are favorable for a good sized crop for the state. In Montana, blooming was delayed by the cool spring, no frost damage has been reported and a good sized crop is indicated for McIntosh, the principal variety. In Utah, prospects are not as favorable as last year. In Colorado, production will fall much below last year's large crop, but probably will be larger than the short 1943 crop. The greatest shortage is in Delta county, the principal carlot shipping area where spotted frost occurred. In New Mexico, prospects range from light in the southern to above average in the northern counties.

PEACHES: The U. S. peach crop is estimated at 78,243,000 bushels -- a record high -- and compares with 75,963,000 bushels in 1944, and the 10-year average of 57,201,000. The previous record production was 77,846,000 bushels in 1931.

Production in the 10 Southern States is estimated at 26,130,000 bushels -- a record high, 52 percent more than the 17,193,000 bushels in 1944, and nearly 5 times the short 1943 crop. In North Carolina, prospects are not as favorable as a month ago -- hail in the Sand Hills area caused a slight reduction in tonnage and material lowering of quality on about a fifth of the state's prospective commercial shipments. Peak marketings for the principal varieties are expected as follows: Golden Jubilees the third week in June, Hileys about July 1, Georgia Bolles the second week in July, and Elbertas the third week in July. South Carolina has a record crop -- a result of a combination of very favorable conditions and increased bearing surface. Golden Jubilees are now moving from the mid-State area, Hileys should start about June 15, and Elbertas a week later. Marketings from Spartanburg, the main area, are a week to 10 days later.

The Georgia crop is the largest since 1931 and about 3/4 larger than last year.

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Hot dry weather in late May and June reduced the size of Hileys. Unless needed rains occur, shipments may not reach early season expectations. Hileys should be in volume by June 11 and the first Elbertas are expected about June 22. The Arkansas crop is slightly larger than last year, with prospects best in the Nashville-Highland area, where harvest has started. Except where damaged by hail, fruit is of excellent quality and well sized. The Clarksville area was damaged some by spring freezes, hail and wind. Harvesting of the Crowley Ridge crop started before June 1.

In the North Atlantic States, peaches were hurt less by frosts and poor pollination weather than other fruits. Average or near-average sized crops are in prospect in most commercial areas. In New Jersey, early varieties are beginning to size and should be ready for market about July 4 -- 10 days earlier than usual. In Pennsylvania, prospects range from failures on many low lying orchards to full crops in a few favorable locations. New York has about an average crop in the important lake Ontario area, but prospects are somewhat less favorable in the Hudson Valley. In New England, the crop is below average in size.

In Virginia, production is indicated at only a fifth of last year, and ranges from fair sized crops in Frederick and Albermarle counties to near failures in Nelson and Roanoke. In West Virginia, production prospects are about a third of last year, ranging from larger crops than last year in some orchards to complete failures in others. Early varieties should be ready for market by mid-July and Elbertas about August 10. Production in Maryland is indicated about half and in Delaware about a third of last year's bumper crops.

In the Mid-West the production prospect varies from a short crop in Ohio to large crops in Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri with production for the area 8 percent above last year. In Ohio sub-zero winter weather did considerable damage in Ottawa county, and spring freezes reduced prospects in all areas, with damage greatest in the southern counties. The Indiana crop is below 1944 but considerably above average. In Illinois, many orchards in the Carbondale-Metropolis area have a full crop, while the set is somewhat lighter farther north in the Centralia-Salem section. Truck movement of early varieties will start to market the last of June. The Michigan crop is about average in size but only 2/3 of the large 1944 production. In Missouri, all sections except the south central and south west, where April frost damage was excessive, have large crops. In Kansas April freezes cut prospects sharply in central counties, but losses in the north-east were only moderate.

In the West, large peach crops are in prospect in nearly all important producing sections. Total production, however, is expected to be about 8 percent less than the record high of last year. A California peach crop of about 31 million bushels is now indicated, compared with about 34 million last year, and a 10-year average of about 23 million bushels. About 19 million bushels of clingstone varieties, and about 12 million bushels of freestones, are in prospect. About 2½ percent increase in bearing acreage over 1944 is probable for both clingstone and freestone peaches. A few early table peaches are now being harvested, but the principal varieties will not be ready for market until the third week in July. Prospective production in Washington is only about 4 percent less than the record crop of last season, and more than 40 percent above the 10-year average. A relatively large crop of peaches is in prospect in Oregon, although about one-tenth less than the record 1944 harvest. In Idaho, frost at blooming time caused spotted damage, but a crop about as large as the record of last year is still in prospect. Colorado expects a total crop slightly larger than the record production of last season, although the Delta area expects a crop at least a third smaller than last year as a result of spotted frost damage. The set is exceptionally heavy in the Palisade-Grand Junction area, which usually produces more than 3/4 of the crop. Prospects are favorable in all important areas of Utah, except Washington County in the southeastern corner of the State. The crop is expected to be about one-eighth less than the record of last year, but at least a third more than average.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS: Production of pears in 1945 is indicated to be 31,519,000 bushels -- one percent less than the 1944 crop of 31,956,000 bushels, but 10 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 28,616,000 bushels. In the North Central, North Atlantic, and South Atlantic States. Pear production outlook is for short crops, with the crop in the North Atlantic States indicated to be the smallest of record for that area. In the South Central States, prospective production is nearly 30 percent above 1944, with excellent prospects in practically every State. Total production for the three Pacific Coast States is placed at 24,964,000 bushels, the largest of record -- 7 percent above last year's crop and 25 percent above the 10-year average. The California crop of 11,926,000 bushels is 14 percent above 1944, and only 5 percent below the record 1943 production. In the three Pacific Coast States production of Bartletts is indicated to be 19,210,000 bushels, 8 percent above the large 1944 crop, and 31 percent above average. Other pears, at 5,754,000 bushels, are 3 percent above 1944, and 10 percent above average. In California production prospects continue excellent for both the Bartletts and the fall and winter varieties. Production outlook in the Sacramento River district is slightly less than last year, while most other areas have better prospect than in 1944. Earliest fresh shipments of Bartletts are expected about July 10 - 15. Present prospects are for a record crop of Bartlett pears in Oregon, while the crop of fall and winter varieties should not be greatly different from last year. In the Hood River Valley, production of Bartletts is expected to be somewhat less than the very heavy crop produced last year, while larger crops than a year ago are expected in the Rogue River Valley, in Douglas County of southern Oregon and in the Willamette Valley of western Oregon. Production of D'Anjous and Bosc varieties in the Hood River Valley is expected to be above average, but somewhat under last year. In the Rogue River Valley, the set on the D'Anjou variety was not up to expectations, and production will probably about equal the moderately light crop of 1944. In Washington, Bartlett pear production prospects are about 3 percent below the bumper crop of 1944, while production of varieties other than Bartletts is indicated to be about the same as a year ago. The Bartlett crop in the Yakima area is thinner than last year, as a result of some frost damage and cool weather during the pollination period. In the Chelan and Okanogan sections, a crop equal to or larger than a year ago is expected. Some orchards in the Wenatchee Valley show a lighter set of D'Anjous than in 1944.

In the northeast, including Virginia, West Virginia and the States north of the Ohio River, production will be small. In the Ontario area of New York, the pear crop is nearly a failure, while in the Hudson Valley a fair crop is expected. In Michigan, poor weather for pollination and frosts and freezing temperatures have lowered prospective pear production, so that the indicated crop for 1945 is the smallest on record.

GRAPES: Present prospects indicate a larger California crop in 1945 than was produced in 1944. Slight frost damage in the central San Joaquin valley in late March is not expected to greatly reduce the crop. Vine growth has been satisfactory, and vineyards are generally in good condition. Sufficient water supplies are available in the irrigated areas, and moisture conditions are

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

relatively good in the non-irrigated areas. June 1 conditions were about average for wine grapes, and the same as a year ago, but for the table and raisin varieties, conditions are reported considerably more favorable than last year and average.

A fair crop of grapes is indicated for New York and Pennsylvania. Light crops are in prospect for Michigan, Ohio, and Arkansas. Severe winter weather and late spring frosts are the main reasons for the lighter crops in these States. In Washington, conditions are favorable for grape production. Prospects for American type grapes appear to be better than for the European varieties.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Present indications point to a crop of 73,000 tons of plums for California. This is about one-fifth less than the record crop of 1944 and about one-tenth more than the 10-year (1934-43) average crop. Plums started moving to market early in June in the southern San Joaquin Valley, and shipments from all other areas are expected to begin within a few days. A continuous supply of plums is expected to be available until the end of the season in early fall. In Michigan, late spring frost caused material damage to plums and a very light crop is in prospect.

Prospective production of California dried prunes is estimated at 212,000 tons -- 33 percent larger than the small crop of last season, and 3 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Weather conditions generally have been favorable for the development of the California crop. Condition of Idaho prunes is well above average and a large crop is expected. Spring freeze damage was negligible, and in general, trees produced a heavy bloom. In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, conditions are varied. In western Oregon, June 1 condition indicates a crop somewhat larger than last season. Prospects are somewhat irregular in the Willamette Valley proper, but in Douglas County prospects are uniformly good, particularly for Italian prunes. In western Washington, early indications point to a light crop. Weather conditions during the blooming period were unfavorable for pollination, and many of the older orchards have a very light set of fruit. In eastern Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced mainly for fresh use, prospects are generally favorable. In Washington, late spring frosts damaged the prune crop in the Benton County area, but prospects appear good in the main Yakima Valley and in the Walla Walla section. In the Milton-Freewater district of Oregon, which produces the major part of the eastern Oregon crop, the set of early varieties is not heavy, but Italian prunes -- the principal variety in that area -- apparently have a good set. Prospects point to a relatively large prune crop in Union County.

CITRUS: Harvest of the 1944-45 citrus crops is practically complete, except for California Valencia oranges, summer grapefruit and lemons.

Total orange production is now estimated at 106,910,000 boxes, compared with 103,056,000 in 1943-44, and 85,149,000 in 1942-43. Each of these three crops was a new record. California Valencia oranges are placed at 37,000,000 boxes, a record crop, and 20 percent more than the large production of 1943-44. Harvest of Valencias in central California is more than two-thirds complete while picking of the large Valencia crop in the southern counties is just well started. Fruit sizes in the southern counties are considerably smaller than usual.

United States grapefruit production is now estimated at 51,791,000 boxes -- 7 percent less than the record crop of last season but  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent more than the large crop of 1942-43. For the season just ending, about 52 percent of the grapefruit crop will have been utilized for processing, compared with about 56 percent in 1943-44.



California lemon production is indicated to be 12,800,000 boxes--16 percent larger than the crop of 1943-44 but 14 percent less than the near record crop of 1942-43.

Citrus prospects continue favorable in all producing States, except Florida, where the extended drought was broken in May only by scattered showers. June 1 condition of new-crop Florida oranges and grapefruit was reported the lowest since 1917. Local rains were received the first week of June, which may be the hoped-for start of the usual June rainy season and may bring about a general improvement in condition of Florida citrus. In Texas, moisture supplies are growing short, both in natural soil moisture and irrigation water, but this condition is not yet critical. Trees are still in good condition and fruit is sizing well. Arizona citrus prospects continue favorable. California citrus groves have received excellent care and trees continue to be in good condition. Prospects are favorable for the 1945-46 crops.

APRICOTS: California apricot production is estimated at 184,000 tons, a little over half as large as the record crop of 324,000 tons produced in 1944. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 197,700 tons. The crop is relatively good in the Winters, Brentwood, and Santa Clara Valley areas, but the set of fruit is light to very light in other areas. Early shipments, which started during the latter part of May from the Winters area, will be followed closely by shipments from the Brentwood and other areas. Heavy demands for canning and freezing are anticipated from this crop.

Apricot prospects in Washington continue favorable. Indicated production - 24,500 tons - is only 2 percent smaller than the record crop of last season. The set of fruit is not heavy; therefore, apricots are expected to develop good "size". An increase in bearing surface, combined with anticipated large sizes of fruit, is expected to nearly offset the effects of the light set. Estimated apricot production in Utah is placed at 9,500 tons, nearly double the tonnage from the short crop of last season, and only 6 percent smaller than the record crop of 1943. The crop was reduced by late spring frosts in some localized areas, but production is expected to be heavy in the principal apricot-producing areas.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig orchards are in good condition. Weather conditions have been favorable to date, and a crop of average size or better is in prospect. California olive trees carried a heavy bloom this season. Orchards are in excellent condition, and present prospects are favorable.

#### ALMONDS, FILBERTS

AND WALNUTS: California walnut production, based on June 1 condition, is estimated at 55,000 tons, compared with 62,000 tons in 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 53,320 tons. Development of the walnut crop in California is later than usual, especially for some of the late producing varieties. In Oregon, the season is late and it is still too early for reliable indications as to probable walnut production. The California almond crop is a little irregular, but will probably result in a harvested tonnage somewhat greater than in 1944 when 20,700 tons were produced. Prospects are more favorable this year than last in the San Joaquin Valley counties, and less favorable in the Sacramento Valley and coastal counties. Condition of the crop on June 1 was 66 percent, compared with 62 percent on June 1, 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 54 percent. Prospects for filberts in Washington range from poor to fair, while in Oregon the outlook is good.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

**CHERRIES:** Production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 134,370 tons, compared with the 1944 production of 202,090 tons and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 153,141 tons. Production of sweet cherries is placed at 91,780 tons -- a record crop and 8 percent larger than the crop harvested in 1944. The sour cherry crop was reduced by frost injury and unfavorable weather at the time of pollination. The indicated production of 42,590 tons is only about one-third as large as the 1944 crop of 116,790 tons and only slightly higher than the previous low crop of 41,760 tons produced in 1943. Indicated sour cherry production in the 5 eastern States is the lowest of record. A record large crop of sweet cherries is indicated in Washington and Oregon.

There was frost injury to sweet cherries throughout New York, except in the area adjacent to Lake Ontario, but weather was favorable during pollination, and crop prospects are average. Harvest has started in the Hudson Valley. Frosts cut production of sweet cherries sharply in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The crop in Michigan is practically a failure. The sweet cherry bloom was very heavy in Montana, and a very good crop is indicated. Many orchards in Idaho suffered some winter injury to buds, but a fair to good crop is set.

In Washington, a record sweet cherry crop is in prospect, but early shipments from the Yakima Valley and Benton County will be curtailed by damage from late frosts. Sweet cherry prospects in Oregon are good, and better than last year in the Milton-Freewater, The Dalles and the Hood River districts. In Union County, Oregon, a crop as heavy as the 1944 crop is indicated, but this is a late area with the "set" not too certain in late May. In western Oregon, the set is irregular, but equal or better than last year. Very little picking will likely be done in The Dalles district before June 20. In the Milton-Freewater district, harvest of cherries for fresh market will probably start about June 15. A crop of 30,800 tons of sweet cherries is indicated for California, with about 45 percent of the crop estimated to be Royal Anns and 55 percent other varieties. Average fruit size of early maturing, shipping varieties was smaller than usual, but as Bings are being harvested, fruit is about the usual size. Harvest continues with shipments to date heavier than to the same date last year.

All States except Utah and Idaho report a smaller crop of sour cherries than last year, with indicated production in the heavy producing States of New York and Michigan about one-fifth the 1944 crop. Sour cherries are practically a failure in the Lake Ontario area of New York, with most of the remaining crop bordering the Lake. The crop is unusually short in Wayne County. The prospective crop in the Hudson Valley, while far from good, is substantially better than in the Lake Ontario area. For Ohio, a fairly good crop is in prospect in the Lucas-Erie-Sandusky-Ottawa county area, the main processing section, but an extremely spotted crop in the rest of the State. Picking should start the last of June. The indicated crop of sour cherries in Michigan is the smallest since the series of estimates began in 1929. Trees blossomed over an unusually long period, and prospects in the northern counties are uncertain, as the June "drop" has not taken place. Harvest is expected to start in early July in the southern counties, and about mid-July in the northern counties. In Wisconsin, a fair volume of sour cherries is indicated for Door County. Sour cherry prospects indicate about an average crop in Colorado. Indicated sour cherry crops in Washington and Oregon are good, but below last year.

**CRANBERRIES:** In Massachusetts, ample water supplies have been available for flooding bogs to prevent frost injury, but the extended flooding operations may have been harmful to crop prospects. Currently, however, a crop close to average seems to be in prospect for Massachusetts and for the United States as a whole.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

June 11, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of  
June 1, 1945

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

**PECANS:** The outlook for 1945 production appears favorable to date in most of the main producing areas, although it is too early for a reliable indication of the size of the crop. In Georgia, the unusually bright pecan prospects may have suffered some damage from the hot dry weather during the last half of May. Central and southern areas of Alabama have a good pecan crop on trees. Louisiana pecan production is expected to be somewhat smaller than last season's record crop, especially for improved varieties in the Shreveport area. In Texas, a good crop of pecans is still in prospect, but insect damage is spreading, and moisture is becoming scarce in many areas.

**PASTURES:** Although pasture condition on June 1 was lower than a month earlier and a year ago, farm pastures in most areas were furnishing more than the usual supplies of green feed for livestock. Continuation of cool weather from April through May retarded the development of pastures, in contrast to an unusually early start in March. This year's June 1 condition -- 84 percent of normal -- has been exceeded in 1944, 1942, and 1938 and equalled in 1943, but not surpassed in any other year since 1929. The 10-year (1934-43) average for the date is 77 percent of normal. Growth of farm pastures has been slowed up throughout the country with the exception of the Northwest, where unusually warm wet weather has stimulated exceptional growth of pastures and ranges.

Pasture feed was reported to be good to excellent throughout a wide area extending from New England to central Nebraska and Texas, with irregular areas of poor to fair conditions on the north and south. While in all the Eastern and Southern States, except Florida and Texas, pastures averaged good to excellent, there were a number of areas showing poor to fair conditions, particularly from North Carolina south along the Atlantic coast and around the rim of the Gulf of Mexico. Higher-than-normal temperatures and lack of rainfall caused further deterioration from last month in the already severe to extreme drought condition in Florida. Poor to fair conditions were reported along the coastal area of the Gulf of Mexico and northward irregularly about halfway up into the States in the area. Scattered areas along the Mississippi River also reported poor to fair condition. In the North Central region, growth of grass was retarded by cool weather, and pastures were poor to fair in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, northern Wisconsin, as well as portions of South Dakota and Nebraska.

Throughout the West, pastures and ranges varied widely, although in general they were considered good. Late May and early June rains have caused marked improvement in the feed prospects of the Central and Northern Plains. Warm weather, along with plentiful rainfall, has resulted in an unusually favorable feed situation in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. While range and pasture feed prospects in Montana were improved by May rains, the northeastern portion of the State is still sorely in need of moisture. Areas of poor to fair conditions throughout California have widened during the past month, but rains received in the northern portion of the State will keep green feed growing. Poor to fair conditions continue in some portions of Utah and Arizona. In New Mexico, continued lack of rainfall has resulted in severe to extreme drought, particularly in the eastern part of the State. In the Panhandle and western Texas, severe to extreme drought conditions exist.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** Milk production on farms in May this year reached the greatest volume for any month on record, as the seasonal advance from unusually heavy early spring milk flow carried production above previous June peaks. Estimated at 12.6 billion pounds, May milk production was almost 6 percent higher than in the same month last year and exceeded by a narrow margin the previous monthly production of June 1943. Green feed from pastures which started early this year contributed substantially to the heavy milk production, even though growth of grass

in some areas was slowed by cool weather. In addition, farmers have drawn freely from ample grain and concentrate supplies, to feed their milk cows more liberal supplemental rations than in any recent year.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average				Average		
	1934-43	1944	1945	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
April	9,266	10,240	10,842	106	2.36	2.48	2.59
May	10,979	11,908	12,584	106	2.70	2.79	2.91
Jan.-May Incl.	44,256	49,176	50,908	103.5	2.24	2.35	2.42

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 18.64 pounds on June 1, exceeding the previous record of 18.61 pounds in 1942, and about 4 percent higher than on June 1 of last year. The gain of 11 percent from the first of May to the first of June was the smallest in 20 years, largely the result of the early season and the unusually high production level on May 1 this year. In all major regions, June 1 milk production per cow was moderately higher than in 1944, with margins of increase ranging from 3 to 5 percent. As compared with the 10-year (1934-43) average for June 1, production per cow in the West North Central and South Central regions was up moderately, while in other regions substantial increases were recorded, ranging from 7 percent in the East North Central group of States to 12 percent in the South Atlantic area.

The percentage of milk cows reported milked on June 1, at 74.4, was somewhat higher than on the same date last year, but lower than on June 1 of any other year since 1934. In the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western regions the percentage of milk cows in production was close to 10-year average levels for June 1. In other regions, the percentage milked was substantially below average, with the South Central region the lowest for the date on record and the West North Central region the fifth lowest.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On June 1 this year, feeding of grain and other concentrates to milk cows appeared to be at record high levels. With cool, damp late-spring weather, unusually favorable price incentives for feeding, and ample supplies of grain and concentrates on farms, milk producers have decreased grain feeding slower than usual this spring. In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk cows were fed a daily average of 4.1 pounds of concentrate ration per head on June 1, about 25 percent more than was fed a year earlier. The seasonal decline from the 5.5 pounds per cow fed on April 1 this year was only about two-thirds as great as that which took place in the same 2-month period a year ago. Records of grain feeding in herds kept by special dairy reporters indicate that in the early part of 1945 the rate of concentrate feeding has been the heaviest in 15 years. Supplies of grain on farms are generally ample, and feeding to milk cows has been encouraged by unusually favorable milk-feed and butterfat-feed price relationships.

Increases in concentrates fed per milk cow, compared with June 1 last year, were sharpest in the North Central States. In this area as a whole, milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents received about one-third more concentrates per head than on the same date in 1944. In some important individual States, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, the quantity fed per cow was 1½ pounds per day greater than on June 1 a year ago. Cool, damp weather in late May, together with delayed growth of green feed in some of these northern States



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of  
June 1, 1945

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.V.T.)

encouraged unusually heavy feeding of concentrates throughout the month of May. In the Western region, the quantity fed per milk cow was about one-fifth higher than a year ago. In the North Atlantic States, where the level of grain feeding at this time of year is the highest of any area, the increase over a year ago was about one-sixth. In the Southern regions, milk cows on June 1 received about one-eighth more concentrates per head than on the same date last year.

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** The Nation's farm flocks laid 6,300,000,000 eggs in May -- 6 percent less than the record high production in May last year, but 26 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. May egg production was below last year in all parts of the country. The aggregate production for the first 5 months of this year was 28,460,000,000 eggs -- 7 percent below the all time high production for this period in 1944, but 37 percent above the 10-year average. The aggregate was also below last year in all parts of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer during May was 17.6 eggs, compared with 17.2 last year and 17.0 for the 10-year average. The rate during the first 5 months of this year was 72.6 eggs, compared with 71.1 last year. Production per layer during May was the highest of record in the North Atlantic, and North Central States, and exceeded the May rates of last year in all parts of the country except the West where the rate was about the same as in May last year.

There were 358,632,000 layers in farm flocks during May -- 8 percent less than during May last year, but 22 percent more than the 10-year average. Farm flocks were decreased by 17,907,000 birds from May 1 to June 1 this year, compared with a decrease of 25,792,000 last year. This decrease in numbers of layers was 4.9 percent of the number on hand May 1, compared with 6.4 percent last year. The decrease in numbers of layers from January 1 to April 1 this year was 64 percent more than during the same period in 1944. The decrease from April 1 to June 1 this year, however, was 28 percent less than during the same months in 1944. The net decrease in number of layers from January 1 to June 1 this year was only 1 percent less than in 1944, although there were 7 percent fewer layers on farms on January 1, 1945 than a year earlier. The disappearance of layers from January 1 to June 1 was larger in 1945 than in 1944 by 46 percent in the West, 35 percent in the North Atlantic and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States. The disappearance was 4 percent less in the South Central; 11 percent less in the East North Central and 19 percent less in the West North Central States.

Farmers are buying and hatching more chicks this year than they intended on February 1, because of extremely firm chicken and egg markets with a short supply situation. On February 1, they intended to buy 4 percent fewer chicks. On June 1, however, there were 620,742,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms -- 1 percent more than a year ago and 13 percent above the 10-year average June holdings. Increases in young chicken holdings above a year ago were 3 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. There was practically no change in the North Atlantic and Western States, but holdings in the South Atlantic States decreased about 2 percent. The number of young chickens on farms increased 164,004,000 birds, or 36 percent, from May 1 to June 1 this year, compared with an increase of 144,078,000 birds or 31 percent last year. The net increase in young chickens from May 1 to June 1 this year was 14 percent more than last year.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JUNE 1

(Thousands)

Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: Western: States
Av. 1934-43	58,491	113,067	152,481	55,281	109,225	39,032 527,577
1944	68,407	127,696	197,950	62,258	117,039	38,901 612,251
1945	68,246	131,005	202,466	61,247	118,849	38,929 620,742

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May were 24 percent above a year ago and 69 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average for the date. The May 15 price was 33.7 cents per dozen, compared with 27.2 cents a year ago and 19.9 cents for the 10-year average. The seasonal increase in egg prices during the month ending May 15 was 0.7 cents per dozen compared with 0.1 cent last year and 0.3 cents for the 10-year average.

Egg markets were very firm during May. Heavy consumer demand exceeded available supply by an increasingly wide margin, and the scarce supply situation of April developed into wide-spread shortages in the markets of eggs available for current consumption.

Farmers received 26.6 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-May, compared with 24.4 cents a year ago, and 16.1 cents for the 10-year average. Chicken prices on May 15 were the highest for the month since 1920. The increase during the month was 0.9 cents, compared with 0.7 cents last year, and no change for the 10-year average. Live and dressed poultry marketings continued far below trade needs. The limited receipts of live poultry moving into trade channels since the first of the year have contained more than the normal proportion of hens for the season.

Turkey prices on May 15 averaged 31.2 cents, the highest in 13 years of record for the date, compared with 30.5 cents a year ago, and 16.5 cents for the 10-year average. The seasonal decrease during the month ended May 15 was considerably larger than last year and the 10-year average. The decline was 2.4 cents per pound, compared with 0.2 cents last year, and 0.6 cents for the 10-year average.

The average cost of a United States farm poultry ration at mid-May prices was \$2.87 per 100 pounds, the same as a month earlier. Last year, price was \$3.00. The relationship between the price of eggs and the price of feed on May 15 was considerably more favorable than a year earlier. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships also were more favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average.

CROP PRODUCTION BOARD.



WINTER WHEAT									
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
: Harvested	: For	:	: Ind.	:	:	:	:	: Indicated	:
State: Average:	harvest:	Average:	June 1,	Average :	June 1,				
: 1934-43:	1944 :	1945 :	: 1934-43:	1944:	1945 :	: 1934-43 :	1944 :	1945 :	
1,000 acres			Bushels			1,000 bushels			
N.Y.	284	348	369	22.8	25.5	24.0	6,526	8,874	8,856
N.J.	55	60	68	22.0	23.0	24.0	1,218	1,380	1,632
Pa.	920	914	940	19.5	22.0	21.5	18,061	20,108	20,210
Chio	2,022	2,035	2,273	20.2	23.0	24.0	40,831	46,805	54,552
Ind.	1,585	1,319	1,632	17.1	20.0	21.5	27,210	26,380	35,088
Ill.	1,822	1,255	1,403	17.8	19.5	19.0	32,850	24,472	26,657
Mich.	794	958	974	20.3	24.0	24.0	16,085	22,992	23,376
Wis.	38	35	34	17.5	21.0	22.0	680	735	748
Minn.	170	119	107	18.2	16.0	22.0	3,116	1,904	2,354
Iowa	345	121	142	18.4	17.5	21.0	6,266	2,118	2,982
Mo.	1,834	1,400	1,710	14.4	17.0	14.0	26,420	23,800	23,940
S.Dak.	118	198	230	11.5	10.5	14.0	1,480	2,079	3,220
Nebr.	2,881	2,693	3,694	14.8	13.0	21.0	42,787	35,009	77,574
Kans.	10,416	11,272	13,280	12.8	17.0	16.0	133,700	191,624	212,480
Del.	72	64	67	18.8	20.0	21.0	1,348	1,280	1,407
Md.	386	379	390	19.3	23.5	20.0	7,465	8,906	7,800
Va.	557	550	540	14.2	20.5	14.5	7,902	11,275	7,830
W.Va.	126	96	101	14.7	17.5	16.5	1,867	1,680	1,666
N.C.	485	558	458	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928	6,412
S.C.	205	281	253	10.7	13.0	12.0	2,238	3,653	3,036
Ga.	186	228	237	9.8	13.0	13.0	1,824	2,964	3,081
Ky.	412	439	446	14.3	18.0	15.5	5,975	7,902	6,913
Tenn.	415	463	455	12.0	14.5	13.0	4,942	6,714	5,915
Ala.	8	15	16	11.2	14.5	15.0	87	218	240
Miss.	1/ 7	18	22	1/ 26.5	24.0	23.0	1/ 192	432	506
Ark.	55	49	49	9.8	12.0	10.0	516	588	490
Okla.	4,044	4,773	5,432	11.9	18.0	11.5	48,435	85,914	62,468
Tex.	2,954	3,934	4,525	10.1	19.0	8.0	30,337	74,746	36,200
Mont.	939	1,173	1,377	17.1	22.0	22.0	17,379	25,806	30,294
Idaho	606	635	719	23.5	28.0	27.0	14,279	17,780	19,413
Wyo.	95	117	153	14.0	18.0	20.0	1,508	2,106	3,060
Colo.	804	1,065	1,285	14.9	15.8	19.0	13,126	16,827	24,415
N.Mex.	198	215	245	10.2	13.0	7.5	2,127	2,735	1,838
Ariz.	38	24	25	22.0	22.0	23.0	844	528	575
Utah	173	221	224	18.5	23.0	20.5	3,245	5,083	4,592
Nev.	4	5	5	28.3	31.0	22.0	111	155	140
Wash.	1,119	1,413	1,603	26.3	28.5	28.5	30,039	40,270	45,686
Oreg.	604	725	742	22.1	26.0	26.0	13,355	18,850	19,292
Calif.	751	547	543	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,317
U. S.	38,526	40,714	46,768	15.3	18.8	17.0	585,994	764,073	797,255

1/ Short-time average.

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE

Acreage:		Yield per acre		Production		Stocks on farms June 1	
State	for	Ind.	Ind.	Ind.	Ind.	Ind.	Ind.
harvest:	Average:	June 1:	Average:	June 1:	Average:	June 1:	Average:
: 1945	: 1934-43:	1944	: 1945	: 1934-43:	1944	: 1945	: 1934-43: 1944 : 1945

	<u>1,000</u> <u>acres</u>		<u>Bushels</u>		<u>1,000 bushels</u>			<u>1,000 bushels</u>		
N.Y.	19	16.9	18.0	18.0	357	270	342	64	43	32
N.J.	15	17.1	17.5	18.0	309	245	270	26	17	29
Pa.	37	14.3	15.0	15.5	1,002	735	574	223	106	96
Ohio	31	15.3	16.0	16.0	1,132	608	496	127	91	36
Ind.	130	12.7	12.0	14.0	1,685	1,080	1,820	247	121	81
Ill.	69	12.4	11.5	12.5	1,012	759	862	146	45	46
Mich.	60	12.6	13.0	14.0	1,405	949	840	347	180	190
Wis.	90	11.5	10.0	11.5	2,559	1,000	1,035	881	366	280
Minn.	132	13.5	11.0	16.0	5,197	1,221	2,112	1,620	261	208
Iowa	16	14.9	15.0	15.5	1,170	150	248	270	39	22
Mo.	92	11.5	12.0	10.0	512	340	920	42	27	46
N. Dak.	145	11.1	10.5	14.0	8,346	2,016	2,030	2,901	1,403	484
S. Dak.	349	11.3	11.5	13.0	6,751	4,508	4,537	2,404	1,775	902
Nebr.	380	10.5	10.5	12.0	3,879	3,444	4,560	962	1,010	861
Kans.	92	10.7	10.5	11.0	809	987	1,012	105	135	99
Del.	16	13.0	15.0	14.5	117	225	232	8	4	9
Md.	21	13.7	14.5	14.5	240	319	304	23	16	10
Va.	43	11.7	15.5	12.5	520	636	538	55	15	70
W. Va.	4	11.5	13.5	12.5	32	54	50	13	6	5
N. C.	31	8.7	10.5	9.5	461	399	294	38	13	32
S. C.	30	8.6	9.0	9.0	156	225	270	6	4	11
Ga.	22	6.9	8.5	8.0	146	170	176	8	5	8
Ky.	49	11.6	14.0	14.5	183	616	710	6	1	12
Tenn.	35	8.8	10.0	9.5	343	390	332	10	6	16
Okla.	141	8.2	10.0	9.0	685	1,520	1,269	47	63	152
Tex.	26	9.9	15.0	8.0	118	300	208	7	4	3
Mont.	15	11.1	13.5	14.0	453	378	210	170	171	87
Idaho	8	13.8	12.0	16.0	93	96	128	19	13	9
Wyo.	16	7.9	9.5	9.0	171	152	144	49	49	30
Colo.	52	8.7	8.5	11.0	583	586	572	93	265	117
N. Mex.	10	10.1	11.0	7.0	73	88	70	1/ 6	8	9
Utah	12	9.2	12.0	12.5	36	103	150	2	3	16
Wash.	12	10.8	16.0	13.0	243	240	156	30	39	17
Oreg.	36	13.5	15.0	14.5	488	450	522	85	71	86
Calif.	10	12.6	12.0	13.0	118	103	130	4	1	1

U.S.	2,246	11.9	11.5	12.5	41,434	25,672	28,123	11,044	6,383	4,112
------	-------	------	------	------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------

1/ Short-time average.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
June 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
June 11, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	OATS			BARLEY			ALL SPRING WHEAT		
	Production		Production	Stocks on farms June 1		Production	Production		
State	Average	Indicated	Average	Ind.	Average		Average	Ind.	
	1934-43	1945 1/	1934-43	1945 1/	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1945 1/
Thousand bushels									
Maine	3,933	3,465	118	84	22	18	9	75	36
N.H.	276	228	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	1,662	1,388	147	135	21	12	18	--	--
Mass.	183	195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	43	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	142	154	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	23,761	14,152	3,319	1,598	727	429	302	88	51
N.J.	1,346	1,300	124	220	9	20	25	--	--
Pa.	25,296	24,853	2,722	2,784	303	275	342	188	92
Ohio	40,285	48,285	732	560	81	88	57	58	--
Ind.	39,340	48,840	1,025	1,058	90	91	130	107	54
Ill.	118,622	117,152	2,983	1,150	553	219	195	356	200
Mich.	43,223	54,390	5,172	3,336	1,007	793	741	235	30
Wis.	80,256	115,444	19,589	3,186	3,795	1,714	1,266	978	702
Minn.	140,307	186,696	44,401	12,600	10,008	5,452	3,332	20,480	15,174
Iowa	182,260	192,780	8,979	180	1,654	138	47	332	135
Mo.	42,694	45,714	2,550	1,648	191	216	216	--	--
N.Dak.	40,050	77,820	33,018	51,807	9,081	15,912	19,490	84,362	142,716
S.Dak.	47,258	102,600	28,353	24,820	7,897	8,482	9,672	21,602	34,536
Nebr.	42,078	60,625	20,160	12,752	4,338	6,421	3,036	1,545	902
Kans.	37,770	26,864	10,294	7,966	1,624	2,020	3,444	91	28
Del.	78	120	108	348	2/ 7	14	14	--	--
Md.	1,052	1,148	1,575	1,971	103	114	185	--	--
Va.	2,303	3,340	1,538	1,840	124	150	255	--	--
W.Va.	1,694	1,548	198	245	30	29	32	--	--
N.C.	5,602	8,211	428	864	34	69	94	--	--
S.C.	11,083	15,990	111	217	4	4	10	--	--
Ga.	8,644	14,915	2/112	220	2/ 3	7	8	--	--
Fla.	154	504	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ky.	1,434	1,720	1,250	1,942	70	173	251	--	--
Tenn.	1,886	4,144	1,093	2,392	52	91	93	--	--
Ala.	2,729	4,878	--	196	--	7	8	--	--
Miss.	4,900	17,490	--	840	--	9	21	--	--
Ark.	5,464	8,778	126	182	2/ 7	7	8	--	--
La.	2,103	5,324	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okla.	27,048	21,700	4,970	2,291	373	375	838	--	--
Tex.	33,425	43,912	3,345	3,537	327	200	1,078	--	--
Mont.	10,362	13,113	5,537	17,255	1,265	5,131	5,213	30,193	41,248
Idaho	6,239	7,260	7,580	12,512	1,024	2,139	3,055	10,501	12,555
Wyo.	3,018	4,272	1,963	2,990	411	708	790	1,285	946
Colo.	4,578	5,778	10,729	16,280	1,812	2,995	2,997	3,531	2,758
N.Mex.	667	595	362	576	38	40	179	268	288
Ariz.	219	275	1,159	2,567	44	56	169	--	--
Utah	1,462	1,925	3,997	6,150	498	1,136	1,408	2,132	2,263
Nev.	181	264	507	945	56	95	145	330	338
Wash.	7,913	9,330	4,881	8,680	475	1,287	1,197	18,962	27,175
Oreg.	8,998	10,536	5,497	6,912	464	1,152	1,000	5,369	5,170
Calif.	4,376	4,322	32,754	39,952	543	727	800	--	--
U.S.	1,068,399	1,334,376	273,481	257,788	49,161	59,015	62,170	203,085	287,397

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Short-time average.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Tame hay		Clover and timothy hay		Alfalfa hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	:Average:		:Average:		:Average:		:Average:		:Average:	
	:1934-43: 1945:		:1934-43: 1945:		:1934-43: 1945:		:1934-43: 1945:		:1934-43: 1945:	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	87	94	88	95	84	97	81	98	83	90
N.H.	87	90	87	92	84	93	82	74	85	88
Vt.	87	94	86	94	84	89	86	89	87	92
Mass.	85	93	86	94	82	94	83	92	83	91
R.I.	84	89	87	92	87	86	86	90	80	92
Conn.	85	90	86	93	87	93	83	89	85	88
N.Y.	79	85	79	86	84	86	77	81	81	86
N.J.	74	88	75	90	80	91	82	92	77	92
Pa.	77	86	77	86	82	89	79	82	80	88
Ohio	74	80	74	80	82	82	73	72	78	86
Ind.	75	84	75	83	82	84	81	88	81	89
Ill.	77	90	77	92	82	92	78	85	81	91
Mich.	79	77	79	78	84	76	83	79	82	76
Wis.	80	86	79	87	83	90	82	83	81	82
Minn.	78	80	77	80	79	79	75	76	77	75
Iowa	76	92	75	92	82	92	79	90	78	90
Mo.	73	85	74	83	83	85	78	90	80	89
N.Dak.	67	76	66	79	69	80	65	73	65	71
S.Dak.	67	85	67	81	68	86	64	80	64	82
Nebr.	72	87	73	91	73	88	71	80	68	84
Kans.	73	84	78	83	73	82	76	89	70	91
Del.	78	88	79	87	85	83	82	90	77	89
Md.	75	82	74	81	82	82	77	87	78	87
Va.	69	81	69	79	76	78	71	82	74	88
W.Va.	70	83	72	84	80	80	73	80	75	85
N.C.	75	81	1/75	82	76	84	74	80	74	83
S.C.	68	77	--	--	72	81	70	81	69	79
Ga.	71	78	1/74	81	76	84	70	83	72	84
Fla.	72	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	64
Ky.	74	88	75	90	83	88	74	89	78	93
Tenn.	71	90	71	91	80	93	72	89	74	95
Ala.	74	81	1/73	87	76	89	72	78	76	84
Miss.	75	79	1/75	82	80	87	73	79	76	82
Ark.	76	79	1/78	83	82	80	79	83	81	87
La.	77	81	--	72	80	78	77	81	80	80
Okla.	72	74	--	--	71	78	75	87	74	83
Tex.	73	69	--	--	79	83	76	82	76	71
Mont.	80	85	84	89	81	88	77	84	77	81
Idaho	83	91	84	91	83	90	84	93	86	92
Wyo.	83	87	85	91	83	90	82	89	79	85
Colo.	84	88	87	88	82	86	85	84	78	87
N.Mex.	79	90	82	98	84	81	70	44	71	54
Ariz.	86	88	--	--	85	88	75	79	80	82
Utah	78	89	82	90	77	89	84	92	79	86
Nev.	76	84	76	82	75	84	83	79	85	84
Wash.	85	93	87	93	85	91	84	92	86	93
Oreg.	85	93	86	92	85	92	82	95	87	94
Calif.	84	84	1/85	93	86	84	82	88	84	80
U.S.	77	85	78	86	81	86	73	81	77	84

1/ Short-time average.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

## APRICOTS, AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS AND PRUNES

Area and State	Condition June 1			Crop and State	Production 1/		
	:				:		
	Average:	1944:	1945		Average:	1944	June 1,
	1934-43:				1934-43:		1945
	Percent				Tons		
Eastern States:					Fresh Basis		
North Atlantic:				Apricots:			
Me.	71	88	49	California	197,700	324,000	184,000
N.H.	69	71	33	Washington	13,620	25,000	24,500
Vt.	73	57	36	Utah	4,095	5,900	9,500
Mass.	71	71	22	3 States	215,415	354,900	218,000
R.I.	66	84	28				
Conn.	69	78	38	Plums:			
N.Y.	63	71	20	California	66,200	92,000	73,000
N.J.	71	69	44		Dry Basis 2/		
Pa.	64	73	35	Prunes:			
All N. Atlantic	68	72	27	California	205,000	159,000	212,000
South Atlantic:				1/For some States in certain years, production			
Del.	63	89	35	includes some quantities unharvested on account <td colspan="3"></td>			
Md.	62	81	35	of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of <td colspan="3"></td>			
Va.	51	72	16	such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, <td colspan="3"></td>			
W.Va.	56	75	20	Calif., 2,000. 2/In Calif., the drying ratio is <td colspan="3"></td>			
N.C.	52	60	10	approx. 2 1/2 lbs. fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried. <td colspan="3"></td>			
All S. Atlantic	54	73	19	MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS			
All Eastern States	62	72	24				
Central States:				Condition June 1			
North Central:				Average:			
Ohio	58	73	25	1934-43:	1944	1945	
Ind.	58	56	51	Percent			
Ill.	52	51	52	Plums:			
Mich.	69	65	25	Michigan	62	72	22
Wisc.	79	83	52	Prunes:			
Minn.	70	77	65	Idaho	64	69	82
Iowa	63	74	49	Washington, all	62	62	71
Mo.	52	43	35	Eastern Wash.	72	78	83
Nebr.	55	60	47	Western Wash.	54	46	60
Kans.	49	43	51	Oregon, all	54	39	66
All N. Central	60	62	34	Eastern Oregon	70	54	89
South Central:				Western Oregon	52	36	62
Ky.	52	47	59	Grapes:			
Tenn.	45	33	54	California, all	82	83	87
Ark.	52	50	22	Wine varieties	84	84	85
All S. Central	50	44	40	Table varieties	81	83	88
All Central States	60	61	35	Raisin varieties	81	82	88
Western States:				Other Crops:			
Mont.	75	95	77	California:			
Idaho	66	68	81	Figs	81	85	81
Colo.	64	88	59	Olives	73	83	80
N.Mex.	64	57	48	Almonds	54	62	66
Utah	77	88	57	Walnuts	75	78	1/ 70
Wash.	73	85	75	Washington:			
Oreg.	72	82	69	Filberts	--	72	44
Calif.	65	58	87	Oregon:			
All Western States	71	78	76	Filberts	--	83	87
35 States	65	72	43	Florida:			
				Avocados	58	61	64

2/Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEACHES			PEARS		
Production 1/			Production 1/		
State	Average	1944	Ind. June	State	Average
1934-43	1, 1945	1, 1945	1934-43	1, 1945	1, 1945
1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
N.H.	12	21	7	N.H.	9
Mass.	44	48	27	Vt.	3
R.I.	15	20	10	Mass.	55
Conn.	106	129	76	R.I.	7
N.Y.	1,258	1,824	1,457	Conn.	64
N.J.	954	1,193	1,040	N.Y.	1,053
Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222	N.J.	58
Ohio	732	1,095	450	Pa.	513
Ind.	296	674	570	Ohio	500
Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,764	Ind.	267
Mich.	2,305	3,600	2,340	Ill.	517
Iowa	77	20	31	Mich.	1,114
Mo.	695	315	1,098	Iowa	104
Nebr.	20	1	32	Mo.	354
Kans.	87	15	56	Nebr.	26
Del.	365	605	224	Kans.	131
Md.	391	602	348	Del.	6
Va.	1,110	2,150	434	Md.	61
W.Va.	345	690	250	Va.	349
N.C.	1,892	2,698	2,370	W.Va.	76
S.C.	2,039	2,460	5,632	N.C.	317
Ga.	4,997	4,590	7,998	S.C.	128
Fla.	82	121	119	Ga.	347
Ky.	619	878	1,140	Fla.	136
Tenn.	1,134	686	2,009	Ky.	223
Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440	Tenn.	286
Miss.	886	1,105	1,400	Ala.	291
Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,795	Miss.	360
La.	298	390	360	Ark.	172
Okla.	477	286	622	La.	163
Tex.	1,567	1,517	2,394	Okla.	143
Idaho	210	442	391	Tex.	403
Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,168	Idaho	59
N.Mex.	106	122	102	Colo.	195
Ariz.	62	60	15	N.Mex.	47
Utah	551	850	750	Ariz.	10
Nev.	5	8	6	Utah	127
Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,494	Nev.	4
Oreg.	416	606	540	Wash., all	6,260
Calif., all	23,389	34,044	31,062	Bartlett	4,420
Clingstone <sup>2/</sup>	14,430	20,501	18,878	Other	1,841
Freestone	8,959	13,543	12,184	Oregon, all	3,720
				Bartlett	1,553
				Other	2,167
				Calif., all	9,951
				Bartlett	8,722
				Other	1,229
U. S.	57,201	75,963	78,243	U. S.	28,616
1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Peaches, New York, 36; Michigan, 108; Idaho, 20; Washington, 91; California Clingstone, 2,083; Freestone, 42; Pears, New York, 23; Pennsylvania, 10; Ohio, 10; Washington Bartlett, 287; California Bartlett, 125.					
2/ Mainly for canning.					



CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1938-43	1944	June 1, 1945	1938-43	1944	June 1, 1945
		Tons			Tons	
New York	1,383	2,900	2,200	19,150	22,100	5,300
Pennsylvania	1,733	2,200	1,000	5,850	9,000	3,700
Ohio	663	1,080	270	2,977	3,900	1,500
Michigan	3,033	4,600	600	31,333	50,000	10,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	9,333	15,000	8,250
5 Eastern	7,412	10,780	4,070	63,643	100,000	28,750
Montana	---	610	540	278	470	420
Idaho	1,722	1,910	1,510	510	480	520
Colorado	415	500	360	3,278	4,840	2,800
Utah	2,967	3,300	3,100	1,933	2,400	2,700
Washington	23,533	23,100	29,000	5,717	2/6,000	5,200
Oregon	19,500	2/18,100	22,400	2,242	2,600	2,200
California	24,667	27,000	30,800	---	---	---
7 Western	72,837	74,520	87,710	13,958	16,790	18,840
12 States	80,250	85,300	91,780	82,602	116,790	42,590

All varieties

State	Average	Production 1/	Indicated	1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
	1934-43	1944	June 1, 1945	
		Tons		
New York	20,535	25,000	7,500	
Pennsylvania	7,600	11,200	4,700	
Ohio	4,173	4,980	1,770	2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (tons): Washington Sour, 200; Oregon Sweet, 300.
Michigan	35,610	54,600	10,600	
Wisconsin	3,766	15,000	8,250	
5 Eastern	76,834	110,780	32,820	
Montana	333	1,080	960	
Idaho	2,275	2,390	2,030	
Colorado	3,559	5,340	3,160	
Utah	3,900	5,700	5,800	
Washington	24,850	2/23,100	34,200	
Oregon	18,990	2/20,700	24,600	
California	22,460	27,000	30,800	
7 Western	76,457	91,310	101,550	
12 States	153,141	202,090	154,370	

CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/ IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA

State	Average			State	Average		
	1934-43	1944	1945		1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent				Percent		
N.C.	74	67	89	Ark.	73	72	60
S.C.	70	42	88	La.	74	65	75
Ga.	70	66	84	Okla.	70	76	61
Fla.	72	66	72	Tex.	67	66	65
Ala.	76	54	90	Calif.	89	88	77
Miss.	75	72	81	11 States	74	68	76

1/ Condition reported as of June 1, or at time of harvest.

2/ Includes all Irish(white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1		
	: Average :				: (new crop) :		
	: 1933-42	: 1942	: 1943	: 1944	: 1934-43	: 1944	: 1945
	1,000 boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:							
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	58,500	82	81	82
Navels & misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500	81	76	84
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	37,000	82	84	80
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,900	69	75	52
Early & Midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	21,700	3/69	74	52
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,200	3/68	76	54
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000	66	81	80
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,150	76	81	76
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	360	3/74	79	71
5 States 4/	67,937	85,149	103,056	106,910	76	79	70
TANGERINES:							
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,900	61	72	48
ALL ORANGES AND							
TANGERINES:							
5 States 4/	70,557	89,349	106,656	110,810	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	22,300	62	69	51
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,400	3/67	70	56
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	13,900	3/60	69	47
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	22,400	58	77	78
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800	76	75	77
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291	78	79	83
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316	--	86	81
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975	--	75	85
4 States 4/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,791	63	73	65
LEMONS:							
California 4/	10,970	14,940	11,038	12,800	78	79	81

**LIMES:**

Florida 4/	93	190	250	320	67	78	64
------------	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown; except for Florida limes, the bloom and harvest of which are mainly during the following year. In California, the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

June 11, 1945

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/	
and	June 1 av.	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
Division	1934-43	1944	1945	1944	1945
Pounds					
Me.	16.6	18.7	19.2	4.8	5.4
N.H.	17.1	18.9	20.7	4.8	5.0
Vt.	19.4	21.3	21.7	4.6	5.5
Mass.	20.3	21.2	20.8	6.1	5.8
Conn.	19.8	19.6	20.8	5.4	5.1
N.Y.	24.0	24.8	26.2	4.5	5.6
N.J.	22.5	24.2	25.0	6.7	6.9
Pa.	21.7	22.1	22.9	5.7	6.7
N.ATL.	21.85	22.77	23.64	5.0	5.8
Ohio	19.8	19.1	20.6	3.9	4.4
Ind.	18.0	17.7	19.4	3.5	4.4
Ill.	18.5	19.3	20.7	4.3	4.5
Mich.	22.5	22.4	23.2	3.6	5.1
Wis.	23.0	24.0	24.9	3.2	4.7
E.N.CENT.	20.98	21.40	22.55	3.6	4.6
Minn.	20.9	20.3	21.5	2.7	4.3
Iowa	18.8	19.6	20.8	4.2	4.9
Mo.	13.1	14.1	14.9	2.3	3.5
N.Dak.	17.4	18.3	16.7	2.5	4.1
S.Dak.	16.0	16.5	16.1	1.6	3.1
Nebr.	18.0	16.5	17.5	3.0	3.5
Kans.	17.1	16.3	17.0	3.1	3.9
W.N.CENT.	17.58	17.49	18.12	3.0	4.1
Md.	17.6	18.6	19.8	5.0	5.0
Va.	13.5	14.0	15.5	3.1	3.8
W.Va.	13.8	13.9	14.5	2.0	2.3
N.C.	12.7	13.4	13.7	3.6	3.7
S.C.	11.2	11.2	11.9	2.8	3.6
Ga.	9.4	9.8	9.9	3.0	3.5
S.ATL.	12.82	13.88	14.36	3.2	3.6
Ky.	13.7	13.7	14.8	2.3	2.9
Tenn.	12.0	12.8	13.3	2.5	2.7
Ala.	9.3	9.6	10.5	2.5	3.2
Miss.	8.3	8.9	8.8	2.0	1.7
Ark.	10.7	10.2	10.7	2.2	2.2
Okla.	13.1	12.4	12.4	2.0	2.6
Tex.	10.3	9.6	9.7	2.6	3.1
S.CENT.	11.21	11.00	11.40	2.3	2.6
Mont.	18.2	19.4	19.9	3.0	3.2
Idaho	21.0	21.5	22.1	2.7	3.5
Wyo.	17.0	16.9	17.6	2.7	2.6
Colo.	17.3	17.9	19.3	4.1	3.9
Utah	19.4	21.3	22.0	2.9	3.1
Wash.	23.0	23.7	24.5	3.9	4.5
Oreg.	21.3	22.4	21.9	3.8	4.2
Calif.	21.0	23.6	23.2	3.4	4.6
WEST.	19.80	21.51	22.08	3.4	4.1
U. S.	17.52	17.92	18.64	3.30	4.11

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 11, 1945

June 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	on hand during May:		100 layers		During May : Jan. - May, incl.			
Division:	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,895	1,818	1,866	1,922	35	35	194	183
N.H.	1,792	1,752	1,832	1,879	33	33	178	172
Vt.	930	830	1,996	2,030	19	17	91	87
Mass.	4,685	4,388	1,910	1,953	89	86	467	453
R.I.	402	364	1,860	1,953	7	7	38	37
Conn.	2,425	2,244	1,826	1,798	44	40	233	220
N.Y.	12,012	9,966	1,841	1,872	221	187	1,091	958
N.J.	5,725	4,644	1,717	1,755	98	82	500	453
Pa.	16,684	13,870	1,786	1,792	298	249	1,417	1,251
N. ATL.	46,550	39,876	1,813	1,846	844	736	4,209	3,814
Ohio	17,806	16,329	1,798	1,860	320	304	1,498	1,408
Ind.	12,824	12,392	1,851	1,860	237	230	1,112	1,027
Ill.	19,872	18,596	1,711	1,786	340	332	1,535	1,444
Mich.	10,680	10,029	1,841	1,814	197	182	890	842
Wis.	15,172	13,902	1,752	1,786	266	248	1,221	1,150
E. N. CENT.	76,354	71,248	1,781	1,819	1,360	1,296	6,256	5,871
Minn.	23,078	22,811	1,829	1,848	422	422	1,943	1,924
Iowa	30,236	28,553	1,727	1,817	522	519	2,327	2,265
Mo.	21,347	19,548	1,835	1,872	392	366	1,693	1,547
N. Dak.	5,052	4,852	1,773	1,773	90	86	362	347
S. Dak.	8,250	7,538	1,767	1,826	146	138	591	563
Nebr.	13,896	13,178	1,761	1,835	245	242	1,088	1,090
Kans.	14,913	14,242	1,767	1,835	264	261	1,212	1,146
W. N. CENT.	116,772	110,722	1,782	1,837	2,081	2,034	9,216	8,882
Del.	848	766	1,823	1,705	15	13	69	64
Md.	2,938	2,796	1,739	1,742	51	49	230	223
Va.	7,396	6,604	1,618	1,686	120	111	555	538
W. Va.	3,646	2,774	1,817	1,869	66	52	281	230
N. C.	8,982	8,931	1,395	1,445	125	129	562	572
S. C.	3,393	3,367	1,321	1,420	45	48	200	199
Ga.	6,532	5,680	1,383	1,420	90	81	366	341
Fla.	1,621	1,410	1,516	1,525	25	22	114	101
S. ATL.	35,356	32,328	1,519	1,562	537	505	7,377	2,268
Ky.	8,856	7,898	1,680	1,686	149	133	703	630
Tenn.	8,710	8,088	1,531	1,544	133	125	637	581
Ala.	6,442	5,398	1,438	1,482	93	80	386	337
Miss.	6,650	6,044	1,302	1,302	87	79	363	331
Ark.	7,207	6,607	1,494	1,550	108	102	433	391
La.	4,111	3,726	1,345	1,333	55	50	223	202
Okla.	11,766	10,694	1,742	1,764	205	189	915	843
Tex.	26,976	24,678	1,631	1,674	440	413	1,886	1,753
S. CENT.	80,718	73,133	1,573	1,601	1,270	1,171	5,546	5,068
Mont.	1,870	1,668	1,792	1,804	34	30	135	127
Idaho	2,208	1,644	1,767	1,779	39	29	172	136
Wyo.	724	582	1,804	1,767	13	10	56	43
Colo.	3,634	2,894	1,708	1,817	62	53	260	225
N. Mex.	1,192	870	1,569	1,572	19	14	80	63
Ariz.	472	409	1,674	1,556	8	6	39	31
Utah	2,313	2,268	1,838	1,730	43	39	181	176
Nev.	259	257	1,773	1,860	5	5	20	20
Wash.	5,308	4,876	1,835	1,829	97	89	460	444
Oreg.	3,054	2,767	1,854	1,848	57	51	257	246
Calif.	14,980	13,090	1,779	1,770	266	232	1,209	1,046
WEST.	36,014	31,325	1,785	1,781	643	558	2,869	2,557
U.S.	391,764	358,632	1,719	1,757	6,735	6,300	30,473	28,460